

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXXIII.—No. 23

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—ROSEDALE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—FAS DE FANTASION.—ASSASSIN OF THE ROCKS.—MIDNIGHT BANQUET.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—JOE.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—CAMILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTIC, EQUESTRIAN, &c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c.—GRAND DUCHESS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 558 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 211 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 473 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HARLEQUIN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE OF THE WILL FAWN.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—COMICIAN BROTHERS.—FAS DE FANTASION.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Monday, March 23, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news reports by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, March 22.

The city of Vienna was illuminated amidst general rejoicing on account of the virtual repeal of the Concordat with Rome, by the recent vote of the upper branch of the Austrian Legislature. Admiral Farragut is invalided in Rome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The gale and snow storm which commenced on Friday ceased on Saturday, and yesterday was a beautiful, clear day. The Long Island Sound steamers were delayed considerably on their trips and several maritime disasters are reported. A schooner was sunk off Brantford Point, on the Sound, and another was blown high and dry on the beach. A sloop was capsized off Cape May on Friday and four men were drowned. The bark Daniel Nichols is ashore at Cape Henlopen, and the five fathom lightship recently towed to her station outside Delaware Bay is reported afloat. The ocean bound steamers in this port advertised to sail Saturday did not leave until yesterday. The railroads are very generally cleared of the snow, and trains are running with considerable regularity both North and South. A train on the Boston and Fitchburg Railroad was thrown from the track on Saturday night by running with a snow plough into a huge drift.

We have special telegrams from Cuba, St. Thomas, St. Domingo and Porto Rico. There were strong shocks of earthquake at St. Thomas and business was paralyzed. General Baez had not yet arrived in St. Domingo. The cholera had disappeared. Awful shocks of earthquake were felt in Porto Rico and the inhabitants in the port were fleeing to the ships for safety.

Our Panama correspondence is dated March 13. General Olarte, the President of the State, died suddenly on the 3d inst. He had just returned from a tour of the State, and at San Miguel was feasted heartily by the people there, among whom were a number of persons known to be his bitter enemies, and the opinion prevailed widely that he was poisoned. His physicians, however, pronounced the disease yellow fever. The executive office now devolves on Dr. Amador Guerrero, and until he is notified J. J. Diaz, the second "designado," has taken charge.

Our Lima, Peru, correspondence is dated February 28. The work of retrenchment in government expenditures was in rapid progress. It is proposed to make advantageous offers to induce immigration.

Our Sydney, New South Wales, correspondence is dated January 30. The visit of Prince Alfred to Australia, it appears, was characterized by such scandalous behavior on the part of himself and the fast young men who compose his suite that the people were decidedly indignant. The press of the colony do not hesitate to abuse him and his associates roundly, and to advise that a mentor be sent in future with this young Telemachus. On the 22d of January the Prince reached Sydney.

Dr. Chapin, in his church on Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, yesterday preached upon the Saviour's discourse to the people of Nazareth. In his prayer he implored that the Senate be tried with wisdom for the discharge of its duties in trying the President. Rev. Dr. Lee preached in the Bleecker street Unitarian church on the subject of the Church's dealings with the question of amusements. He urged that religion should not be made dreary and distasteful to the young; but that lectures, readings, the higher order of dramatic entertainments, the tableau and the conundrum should be indulged in and promoted.

Jay Cooke has written another letter on the national finances. He offers nine reasons why the bonds should be paid in gold, one of which is that a motion during the war was made in the Senate by the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to pay them in legal tender, and it was promptly suppressed. The great bulk of the bonds, he says, are held by people who are not capitalists. He further says it is only necessary, in order to resume specie payments, to complete the funding of the seven-thirties and fix the day for redemption.

ANOTHER HITCH IN NIGGER RECONSTRUCTION.—Returns from the election in Arkansas show that the negro vote on the constitution is very small and that the defeat of that instrument is a foregone conclusion. There are too many white people in Arkansas, and the majority of them have no affiliation with radicalism. They prefer to govern themselves and let the negro mind his own business. If the radicals do not look sharp and manage things better than they have done in Alabama and Arkansas there will be a good many more litches in nigger reconstruction.

The Impeachment Trial—Explanation of the Defendant's Ten Days' Grace.

The impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson will shortly be under full headway. The ten days' grace allowed him by the Senate in which to make up his answer against the House indictment have expired, and with the resumption of his case to-day his plan of operations will doubtless be disclosed. His counsel, in answer to the summons of the conscript fathers of the Senate to appear before them, asked in his behalf forty days for their defensive preparations; but being granted only ten, it is supposed that Mr. Stanbery will move this morning for an extension of time, on the plea that justice to their client, the magnitude and importance of the subject, the delicate points of law and the momentous consequences involved, call for the most careful deliberation. Mr. Johnson from day to day since the last meeting of the Court of Impeachment has been holding frequent and protracted consultations with his counsel, and it seems to be generally understood, as one result of these conferences, that more time will be their first move, and that they have, in short, resolved upon the Fabian policy of exhausting the enemy by long marches, frequent surprises, embarrassing tricks of strategy and exhausting delays.

Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, in reply to the forty days' application from Mr. Stanbery, very broadly and emphatically suggested, for the information of the defendant, that his personal convenience and desires have nothing to do with his case, that the object of the House of Representatives in this impeachment is a brief and not a protracted trial, that the charges against the defendant are such that they need no laborious researches to get at the facts and the law available in his justification, and that his speedy removal is of such overwhelming importance to the country that the Senate cannot afford to stand upon trifles nor waste precious time on dilatory motions or legal technicalities. Whatever may be the answer of Mr. Johnson to the House indictment, it is said that the prosecuting Board of House Managers will only ask two days to meet the propositions and argument of defendant's counsel, and that on Wednesday, therefore, Messrs. Bingham, Boutwell, Butler and their colleagues will be ready to proceed regularly with the trial. In some of the political circles at Washington it is surmised that the Senate, on an appeal from his attorneys, will grant to the accused at least a ten days' extension, but we are rather inclined to suspect that, under the remonstrances of the House Managers, any such proposition will be voted down. The rules of the Senate for this trial were framed mainly to reach the object of a final judgment with the least delay consistent with the legal demands of fairness to the accused. Thus we have already seen that the usual expedients in courts of justice to gain time for the prisoner will not be allowed in this case, and that the overruling idea is to be that the country suffers while Andrew Johnson remains in office.

It has been darkly hinted from certain quarters that Mr. Johnson's legal advisers have not been holding these protracted deliberations with him at the White House on mere questions of delay; but that they have hit upon a line of procedure which will astonish even Butler, thoroughly trained as he is in the strategy and tactics of the law. It has been rumored in this connection that Butler's appendage to the impeachment article which makes a "high misdemeanor" of Johnson's "swinging around the circle" in that famous pilgrimage of 1866 to the grave of Douglas and back by way of St. Louis may possibly be withdrawn. The reason suggested is that General Grant, who with Admiral Farragut accompanied the President on this experiment of squaring the circle, in being called as a witness in behalf of the accused may reduce this charge of Butler to a harmless nullity, or that Grant may bottle himself up in his testimony as effectually as once upon a time he bottled up Butler. In the simple fact that General Grant not only accompanied Mr. Johnson and was present at all his stump speeches en route from Washington to Chicago, and thus by his presence from point to point placed himself in the position of an endorser of the President, there is or ought to be enough with the more thoughtful impeachers to keep the General out of this court as a witness of the "Pilgrim's Progress."

All conjectures, however, as to what the President's counsel may ask or submit, or as to what the prosecution may do at the re-assembling of the High Court of Impeachment to-day, may be dismissed, inasmuch as the facts after the lapse of a few hours will be before us. Whatever may be Mr. Johnson's line of defence, or whatever may be the weight of law, precedents, evidence and reasonable presumptions in his favor, there appears to be but one opinion as to the final result, and that is that he will be condemned upon the charges preferred and removed from office. This is the test of party fidelity in the Senate, and every republican in the Senate has been made to feel it. There may be absolution for him who opposes universal negro suffrage and for him who has his peculiar notions on the redemption of the national debt, but there will be no absolution for the republican Senator who espouses the cause of Andrew Johnson. "Old Thad Stevens" has said so, and all the radical organs of the country and all the republican State conventions respond, "Amen and amen, even so let it be." In this view this trial becomes a mere formality, an idle pageant and an offensive mockery as a judicial investigation. Like Maximilian, Andrew Johnson before his capture and arraignment was condemned by his judges, and whether it is best in his behalf to worry them as long as possible, or passively await their verdict, or with an earnest protest against the composition of the court and its condemnations already pronounced to appeal from it to the people, is a question which we leave to the defendant and his lawyers.

ANOTHER CANADIAN DETACHMENT FOR THE POPE.—We observe that another detachment of Zouaves is to leave Montreal to-day to enter the service of the Pope. The first detachment not having yet arrived at its destination we do not know what reception they may meet with in Rome; but we have heard on good authority that his Holiness is decidedly hostile to any recruiting for the Papal service in the United States, and will under no circumstances accept volunteers from here. If the same ob-

jection to recruits from British North America should exist the Canadian Zouaves may have their transatlantic journey for nothing. The Pope probably sees that a grave mistake was made in recognizing the government of Jeff Davis, and is cautious about getting into any other complications with this country.

John Bull Weeping and Wailing Again Over Those Rebel Cotton Bonds.

In the matter of those aforesaid rebel cotton loan bonds held by John Bull against Brother Jonathan we published yesterday two very doleful and amusing letters from Mr. William Morgan, of London, in behalf of himself and others of the committee of said cotton bondholders. We are sorry for Mr. Morgan, but we are afraid we can do nothing for him, all our funds are so tied up, you know. His case reminds us of the famous New York Morgan who, many years ago, disclosed in a book the secrets of Freemasonry, and whose dead body, or that of "a good enough Morgan till after the election," was found shortly after that publication at the water's edge below Niagara Falls. Those rebel cotton bonds have likewise gone over those falls, and we are sorry to say, but we have to say, to Mr. William Morgan that his case is as hopeless as that of the Niagara Morgan, now thirty years in his grave. The London Morgan thinks that his rebel cotton bonds are a pretty good offset to the Alabama claims, and he seems to think that a treaty involving the one set of claims against the other would bind the two countries in the bonds of plenty of loans for the future and everlasting peace. Sorry to say it, Mr. Morgan, but the truth must be told, that he who now undertakes an exploration in search of the buried treasures of Captain Kidd, the pirate, has a better prospect before him than the holders of those rebel cotton bonds for payment, assuming that Captain Kidd did bury certain treasures somewhere before he died, and that they still remain where he left them.

Mr. Morgan says that the United States "compelled the Southern States to repudiate a loan made to those States when a *de facto* government by British subjects, on the hypothecon of cotton, which they were to have the privilege of purchasing at sixpence per pound six months after the termination of the war, and this was the inducement, and no other, which caused the advance to be made." Very well; Confederate cotton at sixpence per pound was inducement enough, with the assurance that the "so-called Confederate States" would come out of the war right side up, with the cotton. But they did not. There was the miscalculation of Mr. Morgan and his confederate holders of those bonds, and we cannot be held responsible for their mistakes. The thing is plain as daylight. They pinned their faith to these Confederate cotton bonds of Jeff Davis because they believed in his Southern confederacy. The British government led them into this blunder, and Mr. Morgan ought, therefore, to apply for damages to that government, or to Erlanger & Co., of Paris, instead of holding the United States responsible for money furnished as "aid and comfort to the enemy."

But Mr. Morgan says "the credit of the Southern States is utterly annihilated by this act of forced repudiation" of these rebel cotton bonds, and that those States "will not be able to borrow a shilling in Europe until allowed to recognize and pay this paltry debt." Mr. Morgan further warns us that on this rule of repudiation space for the geese who lent money to the South may become sauce for the ganders who lent their money to the North. Perhaps so; but if so we cannot make it out how this will help the geese that have been plucked—these aforesaid English holders of those rebel cotton bonds. Their refusal to lend any more money to our Southern States will do no good. The trouble is in lending what they did (some two million pounds sterling, we believe) to Jeff Davis, on the promise of Confederate cotton at six pence per pound. That was a mistake, involving claims which the United States cannot satisfy, for they had nothing to do with them; and which the so-called "Confederate States" cannot satisfy, for they no longer exist; and which Jeff Davis cannot satisfy, for his Confederate cotton is gone, all gone, and his scrip likewise. In short, Mr. Morgan, the old adage, rough but appropriate, that "a fool and his money are soon parted," is the only possible settlement in the matter of these rebel cotton loan bonds. The holders of O'Mahoney's Fenian bonds of the Irish republic have as good a claim against England and as fair a chance for redemption, as have Mr. William Morgan, of London, and his associate rebel bondholders against the United States. These rebel loans must go into the grand aggregate of the five thousand millions of money and property sunk by the rebel Southern States and their outside confederates in their late struggle for the right to ship cotton to their English friends at six pence per pound. Waste no more time or money on these bonds, Mr. Morgan, for they are waste paper, and henceforth will never be worth more than six pence per pound. "Quoth the raven, 'Nevermore.'"

Shocking Highway Robbery in Brooklyn.

A very bold affair is reported to have taken place in Brooklyn on Friday night in the shape of highway robbery and probable murder in one of the principal streets of that city. We published the facts yesterday, by which it would appear that the victim, although not discovered by the officers until two o'clock in the morning, must have been attacked by his five assailants at a much earlier hour of the night, probably about eleven o'clock. The assault took place in the locality usually much frequented and quite close to the Atlantic street ferry, which makes the act all the bolder and speaks badly for the protection of life and property in Brooklyn. The fact is that the police force there is not large enough for the extent of the city. The beats are altogether too long and the patrolmen consequently too few. The officers who picked up this unfortunate man, for instance, were a mile or more from their station house, their beat being, in fact, in an entirely different part of the city from the station. It is notorious that policemen are few and far between in Brooklyn after nightfall; but this is not the fault of the men; they are faithful enough. The simple reason is that the patrols have too much ground to cover, and hence outrages may be perpetrated in many lonely spots without their knowledge or interference.

Chief Justice Chase.

Chief Justice Chase to-day occupies a position which may be made the proudest or the most humiliating in our annals. The government of the United States is a trinity, which was designed by the early fathers who framed our constitution to act in unity of purpose for the general good. The powers, duties and responsibilities of all three branches—executive, legislative and judicial—were precisely defined, so that there might be no encroachment by the one department upon either of the others. To hold the Executive to his duties and responsibilities provision was made for his impeachment whenever charged by the House of Representatives with "high crimes and misdemeanors;" and these charges so presented by the House were to be tried before the Senate, but not before the Senate alone. In order to place a check upon the incessant tendency of legislative bodies to absorb and usurp all powers of the State, it was specially provided that over the deliberations of the Senate when trying the President of the United States the Chief Justice of the United States should "preside," thus placing this third branch of the government as a non-partisan and experienced interpreter of law and justice between the Executive upon the one side, and the accusations, the passions or the party necessities of an inflamed Congress upon the other. This provision was a compromise suggested by a special committee, consisting of Morris, Madison and Hamilton, between three conflicting propositions for the mode in which an accused President should be tried. The first of these was that when impeached by the House the President should be tried before a full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States alone. The second, that he should be tried before the Senate alone. The third, that he should be tried before the Senate and all the judges of the Supreme Court together. It was decided, however, on the report of Madison, Hamilton and Morris, that the trial should be had before the Senate, the Chief Justice of the United States presiding; both Madison and Hamilton in their speeches upon the subject and in their written comments thereupon, expressly setting forth the danger to be apprehended from the passions and usurpations of a partisan legislative body encroaching on the prerogatives of the Executive, and both of these high authorities coinciding in the importance of having the Chief Justice to "preside" over the trial as an exponent and guardian of the law and as a restraint upon any illegal or usurpational tendencies of the Senate. It certainly, therefore, was not as a mere figurehead or recording clerk for the decisions of an inflamed Congress that the highest judicial officer in the United States was named to "preside" on the momentous occasion contemplated. It was that by his judicial authority and decisions he should restrain both the accusers and the Senate within legal bounds in the examination of witnesses and the arrival of the tribunal at its conclusions; and it is this duty which Chief Justice Chase has now devolved upon him in the pending trial of President Johnson.

That this duty will require inflexible firmness and high moral courage for its due discharge, the proceedings of the Senate ever since this impeachment trial has become a party measure leave us no room to doubt. Apparently conscious that the charges against the President, even if proved, can in no sense be brought under the legal definition of "high crimes and misdemeanors;" conscious that, in the eyes of any other laws but those of good taste, these charges are essentially "vexatious, frivolous and without substance," and apprehensive lest the Chief Justice, faithful to his oath of office and conscientiously expounding the laws of the United States and the common law of the land, should interfere with their predetermined purpose of removing President Johnson as an obstruction to their partisan schemes for retaining usurped authority, we have seen the radical majority of the Senate consistently, persistently and actively laboring to reduce the rôle of the Chief Justice in this great legal drama to an absolute and contemptible nullity—to a position, in fact, very much like that of some round-bottomed porcelain Mandarin or Turk, some toy with which children amuse themselves by making it nod backward or forward in blind obedience to their touch. In the adoption of rules by the Senate on the conduct of the trial even the poor courtesy of submitting such rules to the Chief Justice before their adoption was not thought necessary. Nor, indeed, can we well see how they could have been so submitted; for nearly all their material parts, where not directly aimed against the defendant's rights, were intended as decisive blows against the authority of the Chief Justice, who was to be hampered here, silenced there, and outvoted everywhere by his partisan jurymen, whenever either a point of law came up for his decision, or whenever his conscience, knowledge of law or patriotic feeling might prompt him to interpose any check or delay upon their predetermined purpose of removing the constitutional President of the United States and placing a creature of their own in his stead. These insults to the highest eminence of the land, and these prearranged invasions of the rightful powers and prerogative of the Chief Justice in this trial, may be said to have culminated last Friday in the motion of Senator Drake that the Chief Justice should be stripped of his robes and title—having previously been silenced and rendered powerless, in so far as any constitutional vote of the Senate can accomplish these objects—and that he should no longer be addressed under the orders and in the express words of the constitution, as Chief Justice, but should be made to "roost lower," with the less formidable title of "Mr. President."

It is against such decisions, and amidst a body animated by such partisan and law-defying passions as the Senate has thus far shown, that the Chief Justice is now called upon to uphold the dignity of his high office, the sacred restraints of law and the vested power of the judiciary as a co-ordinate branch of our national government. He must either take his place with those judges, forever infamous in history, who prostituted their sacred authority to political and party dictation, or he can gather to himself by pursuing an opposite course—by holding the scales firmly, and not allowing the sword of justice to be wrested from its place of natural guardianship in the hands of the judiciary—crowns of

laurel and ivy and oak leaves, that shall be green forever. Recorded honors will delight to gather thickly around his name, and he will pass, not merely into the annals of this country, but of the whole civilized world, as one of those intrepid and incorruptible ministers of justice who have so often, in so many lands, and in such critical moments of national progress, made of their decisions a bulwark and sure defence behind which civil liberty and order could take refuge against the persecutions of armed and desperate tyranny.

It is essentially over a Jacobin body, with the Secretary of War as its chief commissioner, and with the army subsidized in its interest, that the Chief Justice has now to preside. It is not President Johnson alone, but our whole government and representative institutions, that are placed on trial by this impeachment. If the President has been guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" let him be removed, and all will acquiesce. But that the national Chief Magistrate shall have a fair, full and just trial, not only under the forms of law, but also in the spirit of the constitution, is something upon which the country will insist, and for any failure in which the Chief Justice will be held responsible. That Judge Chase will not prove unequal to this grand occasion many hopeful arguments may be produced. In the record of his life we find high moral courage as one of the most distinguishing attributes. Whether right or wrong in his views of particular questions, he has never hesitated to put forth and maintain his convictions with every energy and against all assaults. He is, moreover, a man of ripe knowledge in the law, a man of dignity, closely bordering on pride, and about the last man in the United States, so far as can be judged from his past record, who will imitate that quality of the spaniel which brings it to the sportsman's heel under the whip or threat of whip. Let us see if the Chief Justice can be true to his previous reputation of firmness in this most trying hour.

Our Foreign Correspondence.

No pains nor expense have been spared to make the foreign correspondence of the NEW YORK HERALD one of its prominent and characteristic features. The result is that from various and numerous points in Europe, Asia, Africa and on the islands of every ocean the latest news is regularly transmitted to us either by cable, by letter or by journals in all printed languages.

In yesterday's HERALD, for example, we published telegraphic news from Ottawa and Montreal; from Havana, from Vancouver Island via San Francisco; from Queenstown, Cork, Liverpool and London; from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Frankfurt, Antwerp, Florence, Rome and Constantinople; together with special correspondence from Buenos Ayres, from Cork, from London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt, Rome, Constantinople, and the harbor of Higo, in Japan. Moreover, in addition to other extracts, selected and translated from English and continental journals, we reproduced in full the Calcutta correspondence of the London Herald, containing a most interesting account of recent explorations in India towards Great Tibet by two English taught Pundits, who had been specially trained by Captain Montgomery, of the Royal Engineers, in order to qualify them to make a route survey of the Brahmaputra and of the great road eight hundred miles from the Manasarowar lake to Lhasa. The persevering efforts of one of these Pundits to accomplish this design were crowned with extraordinary, if not complete success. The transcript of the narrative, in which he pours forth his facts in the style of one of the old translations of Herodotus or Marco Polo is of great popular as well as scientific interest.

Our special correspondent at Higo gives an entertaining account of the voyage of the United States steamer Onida from Hong Kong to Nagasaki; of the strange inland Japanese sea through which the steamer went from Nagasaki to Higo; of the more than Highland scantiness of the costume of the natives who came aboard, and of the reverential awe with which they bowed down before the gorgeously uniformed marines; of the fleet of American, English and French war vessels in the harbor, and of the salvos of artillery and the playing of different national airs at the ceremony of proclaiming to Japan on the first day of January, 1868, "the ratification of an event which will find an echo through the world, viz., that the selfish policy which so long sealed up its ports to commerce has at length by a wise policy yielded to the onward march of the commercial brotherhood of nations."

Our Buenos Ayres correspondent chronicles the ravages of the cholera throughout the Argentine Confederation; the latest Cabinet changes; the progress of the Santa Fé rebellion and of the war with Paraguay, and alludes to the sensation produced in Buenos Ayres by the editorial articles in the HERALD on the commerce of South America and the steamship wants of the coast.

Our Constantinople correspondent speaks of the severe winter weather and of the many fires (including the fire that burned down the palace of the Grand Vizier) which have lately afflicted Constantinople; of the proposed publication by the Porte of a Blue Book, to contain all the documents relating to the Cretan question; of newspapers, books and the state of education in Turkey; and relates the origin of the difficulty between Mr. Morris, the United States Minister, and Fud Pacha, which, according to our special telegram from Constantinople, also published yesterday, is in a fair way to be adjusted, in consequence of a conciliatory despatch from Mr. Seward, at Washington.

Our letter from Rome describes the carnival as having been a *fiasco*, so far as the traditional outdoor amusements are concerned; but says that, on the other hand the festivities in the Doria Palace, at the signing of the marriage contract of the Princess Gwendoline and the young Count Somaghi, of Milan, were particularly brilliant, as were also a ball at the Brasci Palace, in behalf of infant asylums, and the series of *soirées dansantes* given by Mrs. General Hooker, "which have proved the most attractive entertainments of the carnival." The arrival in Rome of George Peabody, Robert C. Winthrop and the landscape painter Bierstadt is mentioned, and statistics of the marvellously rapid growth and spread of Catholicism in the United States are given.

together with a summary of army affairs and political tendencies in the Papal States.

Our Berlin correspondent prefaces his budget of Prussian news by alluding to the wonder and amazement with which the Berlin papers copied the telegrams in the HERALD of the 17th ult. relating to China and Japan.

One of the Frankfort letters gives credit to General Schurz for having allayed the panic which the first news of the impeachment of the President of the United States occasioned at the Frankfort Bourse. This letter is dated February 27, a memorable and a sad day for the old Free City; for "to-day," says our correspondent, "the existence of our Senate and our burgher representation, which has lasted for six centuries, will be definitely brought to an end. They will be replaced by a magistrate and another representation, according to the Prussian law. It is a sad day for this town, which has prospered under the old institutions to an extent which would have been impossible even under the very best monarchical government. Whatever Prussian victories may have done for the rest of Germany, to us they have brought the loss of our independence, of our republican institutions and of our self-government. This town, whose citizens were, by their wealth and independence, on a level with princes, has now sunk to the position of a Prussian provincial town, and will never recover its former importance." Another letter from Frankfort translates the two caustic verses of Heinrich Heine against the late ex-King of Bavaria, whose love of art enriched Munich with splendid treasures at the expense of starving schoolmasters, ill-paid officials, and what is still more strange for a European monarch, by diverting even the army appropriations to architectural purposes. Our correspondent says that the sequestration of the property of ex-King George of Hanover is universally approved, and ridicules the pamphlet protest of the ex-Elector of Hesse against "manifest destiny," adding, "whatever shortcomings Prussia may have, her rule is by far preferable to the whims of a couple of obstinate fools."

The item of the most importance on this side of the Atlantic in our letter from Cork is the announcement that emigration appears to be on the increase, upwards of one thousand persons having left Queenstown for America during the last week of February.

Our London letters are full of political, theatrical and social gossip. One of them, in alluding to the rapid drift of the British government towards republicanism, says that the HERALD's editorials upon the future of England have attracted great attention, as representing much better than the London press the real sentiments of the masses of the English people. "The elevation of Disraeli to the Premiership is hailed by everybody as a step towards democracy." Our correspondent adverts to other indications of republican tendencies in England, which "is fast becoming a monarchy only in name and a republic in reality." Another London letter compares the meagre despatch published by the London Times relative to the impeachment of President Johnson—"Trial goes on next week; party united"—with the cable telegrams in the NEW YORK HERALD (those about the succession of Disraeli to the Premiership, for instance) as exemplifying the contrast between the English and the American newspapers. He adds that "in Abyssinian and other news the London journals are equally behindhand." Fresh letters, by the by, from our correspondent who is accompanying the Abyssinian expedition may soon be expected.

Our Paris fashions letter gives a sprightly description of the Princess Metternich's recent German charity fair and of the elegant toilets displayed on that occasion.

The telegrams of the 21st inst. which we published yesterday gave the market quotations at Havana, at Liverpool, London, Frankfurt and Antwerp. The telegram from Cork announced that the Fenian Captain Mackay has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for twelve years; the telegram from Berlin that the Council of the North German Confederation has approved the American Naturalization treaty; the telegram from Vienna that the clerical party has suffered a legislative defeat on the Civil Marriage bill by the action of the Upper House of the Reichsrath. The telegram from Constantinople has already been mentioned. Our special telegram from Florence announced that Garibaldi has wisely declined to be an agent of the American government; and, finally, our special telegram from Rome described the arrival of Admiral Farragut and the gracious reception accorded to him and his suite by the Holy Father.

This brief recapitulation of a few salient points in the foreign correspondence published in a single number of the HERALD may serve to show how rapidly New York is becoming the central point for the reception and the distribution of the news of the whole world.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Connecticut Campaign—Democratic Meeting in New Haven—Speeches and Enthusiasm—The Evening Greeting.

NEW HAVEN, March 22, 1868.
Mr. D. W. Voorhees addressed the citizens of New Haven last evening, and notwithstanding the storm Music Hall was well filled. Hon. Charles R. Ingersoll presided, assisted by a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Voorhees was received with great applause, and spoke for two hours on our constitutional government, impeachment, reconstruction and our burdensome taxation. The injustice of disfranchising white men in Connecticut who cannot read, while ignorant negroes are permitted to control ten States of the Union, was eloquently stated. The meeting was very enthusiastic and adjourned with nine cheers for the eloquent speaker of the evening.
Mayor Hoffman spoke in Bridgeport last evening, and the contest is becoming excited throughout the State.
Good news will be heard from New Haven on the first Monday in April.

Political Miscellany.

The *Galveston Citizen*, referring to the statement that Mr. Stanton never leaves the War Office and keeps a guard of soldiers on duty night and day, asks, "Is this 'civil tenure' or military occupation?"
A republican county convention in Illinois has resolved "that we do not desire a President whose mouth, like the Mississippi river, is always open."
A radical paper is to be established at Houma, Terrebonne parish, La. Shortly there will be a radical paper in every parish. Every radical paper in the State, except the *New Orleans Tribune*, supports the regular State ticket.
The *Mississippi State Journal*, the official organ of the Constitutional Convention of that State, raises the names of Grant for President and Fenton for Vice President.
Messrs. Forney and Langston—the latter a colored lawyer of Ohio—are recommended by their respective friends in Washington for the place of Postmaster General in Mr. Wade's cabinet.